

WRANGLE IN THE SENATE

FINANS MAKES BITTER ATTACK ON NEW ENGLAND SENATORS.

He Charged Them With Manipulating Tariff Legislation in the Interest of New England and at the Expense of the South's Industrial Development.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The general uncertainty that prevails in Congress regarding tariff legislation, which has been manifest heretofore in the House, was today reflected in the Senate in an unexpected manner. Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who for years has been noted for his regularity in all matters affecting the Republican party, made a remarkable speech in which he charged that the influence of the New England States was being unduly exercised to shape tariff legislation in the interests of that part of the country and at the expense of the industrial development of the South.

It is no longer a secret that West Virginia desired representation on the Senate Finance Committee and was very much disappointed when it failed to secure it. Senator Elkins, it is said, has felt for several years that his long service in the Senate as the representative of a growing industrial State of the South entitled him to a place on that committee. This year he saw a number of Senators who were his juniors in point of service preferred over himself. There is no doubt that Senator Scott, Senator Elkins's colleague from West Virginia, thought that he was entitled to recognition on the Finance Committee.

These matters have been advanced in explanation of some things that occurred today, but the significant thing to the majority of the Senators who attended importance to the day's proceedings was the fact that the majority in the Senate was very much unsettled as to tariff legislation.

Senator Elkins, who seldom addresses the Senate, took the floor today quite casually while a resolution proposed by Senator Hale of Maine fixing the order of business in the Senate was under consideration. The Senator, from West Virginia, made a bitter attack on the New England Senators. He said that the time had come when there ought to be a protest registered in the Senate against the disposition of New England Senators to play politics with the tariff. He charged that New England was in favor of free trade in all products of the South which it was willing to pay protection prices on all the products of New England manufactures. He declared that he stood ready to protest against placing on the free list such articles as coal, iron and hides, products of the South, in order that New England might enjoy free raw materials. He charged that the three New England members of the Finance Committee were playing on the traditional tendencies of the Southern Democrats toward free trade in order to carry out the scheme of free raw materials for New England.

All the while that Mr. Elkins was attacking the New England Senators, charging them with manipulating the Finance Committee by holding secret hearings, Senator Hale and Senator Cullerton were playing on the traditional tendencies of the Southern Democrats toward free trade in order to carry out the scheme of free raw materials for New England.

Finally Senator Lodge took advantage of the fact that Senator Elkins had yielded the floor temporarily to Senator Clay of Kentucky, and made a long and forceful speech. Mr. Elkins protested vigorously that he had not concluded his speech. Senator Rayner of Maryland made a demand for the regular order. There was an agreement between the Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

Senator Elkins was at the point of being taken from his seat when Senator Carter of Montana made a strong protest against the proceeding. He declared that it was unprecedented in the Senate to "sweep a Senator out of his seat." The Vice President Sherman rule that the debate was proceeding out of order and by the influence of the Senate.

DOWN ON CHILD LABOR LAW.

B. J. Greenhut Says It Spoils Folks for Store Jobs.

The striking feature of the annual meeting of the New York and New Jersey section of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation which was held last night at the Colony Club was the presentation of a new aspect of the child labor problem by B. J. Greenhut.

Mr. Greenhut congratulated his audience upon the work they had accomplished in the last year, laying special stress upon what he termed their practicality. The trouble with many well meaning organizations, he said, was their tendency to theorize about things which they had not investigated thoroughly. A typical instance of this type was the Consumers League.

"The Consumers League," he said, "has done more harm than good, simply because it hasn't gone to work in the right way."

"For instance, it started the agitation about child labor, and now we have a law that boys and girls under 16 years of age cannot be employed unless their parents get certificates from the Board of Health. What has been the result of this law? Simply this—in the majority of cases the boys and girls who are obliged to work for their living leave school at the age of 14."

"Their parents are either too ignorant or too busy to go to the Board of Health and get the required certificate, and the boys and girls spend a year or two loafing about the streets and acquiring all sorts of bad habits. Then when they reach the age of 16 and come to us for employment, we turn them away. They are spoiled and would be of no use to us."

"Before this law was passed," went on Mr. Greenhut, "we used to take boys and girls of 12, 13 and 14 and train them for higher positions. Why, there are several men in our store who started as cash boys and who are now getting \$10,000 and \$20,000 a year. There are several women who started in the same way and who are now getting \$10,000 and \$20,000 a year. There is no better place for a boy or girl of the working class than a high class department store."

John Mitchell of the Civic Federation said that he thought those forty and fifty thousand dollar positions that Mr. Greenhut had mentioned were very much like the pot of gold which he used to believe lay at the end of every rainbow.

Hermann Robinson, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Miss Ella Haas, a factory inspector for the State of Ohio; Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. Borden Harriman.

TRUNK MURDER CASE ON.

Fight to Save Jesse Livermore's Brother-in-Law from Chair Beings.

Boston, March 29.—The fight to prevent Chester S. Jordan of Somerville, brother-in-law of Jesse Livermore of New York, from going to the electric chair for the murder of his wife, Honora C. Jordan, last September, began in the Middlesex County Superior Court today.

Jordan was arrested in a Boston lodging house, where he had taken the dismembered body of his wife packed in a trunk.

Jordan appeared self-possessed when he pleaded not guilty to the murder indictment.

Judge Sherman overruled the motion of counsel for Jordan to quash the indictment on the ground that it was not full and complete. The Court took under advisement a second motion which pleaded to the jurisdiction, although he remarked: "I rather think I shall overrule this motion also."

Under the second motion, which was twofold, the defendant claimed that the case ought to be dismissed because of the Grand Jury by which the indictment was returned were unlawfully summoned to serve on the Grand Jury, namely, James J. McCarthy of Holliston and Niles E. Leach of Ashland, inasmuch as they were a larger number of jurors summoned from the towns of Ashland and Holliston than those towns were legally entitled to.

Affidavits were submitted from Town Clerk Walter G. Whittemore of Ashland giving a list of the jurors who were legally entitled to serve from those towns.

Another objection was raised on the ground that while the Grand Jury was considering the testimony there were present in the Grand Jury room Eugene Carter, a police officer having charge of the case, and Capt. Joseph Dugan and Serg. Crowley, police officers of the city of Boston, their presence being illegal.

After the arguments had been resumed, Judge Sherman said that the defense must be ready for trial on April 20 unless he sustained the second motion to quash.

NEW SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Roman Catholic Children to Be Prepared for Lives of Usefulness.

A new school for the instruction of blind Roman Catholic children is to be started soon in New York city. The movement toward its establishment was set on foot recently by Archbishop Farley with Mr. Lavelle in charge.

For several years the Catholics, under the leadership of Father Stadelman, a Jesuit connected with the Catholic school at 181st street and Washington avenue, have been endeavoring to provide for blind children in the Xavier Institute for the Blind at 214 West Fifteenth street. Miss Margaret Coffey is the teacher. This school has become so big that new quarters are necessary.

Mr. Lavelle is to occupy an entire house, and Miss Coffey is to be at the head of it. About \$30,000 is needed to start the school and the running expenses will be about \$5,000 a year. Three trustees of twenty-five have been appointed to get funds and see the school started. On the committee of ministers are Mr. J. J. McMahon of St. Peter's, John J. Delaney, the committee of laymen is headed by Justice J. B. Mayo of the Court of Special Session. Other members are Thomas J. Wood, John Cronin, P. B. Cunnion, Sidney Finley and Louis Amy.

The women's committee consists of Miss Ellen Finley, Mrs. Edward McGuire, Mrs. J. J. Cronin and Mrs. J. B. Cunnion. Thirty scholars will be enrolled at the opening of the school. They are to remain at the school Monday to Friday each week. The training is designed to fit them to be self-supporting.

TRYING CITY SUPPLY MAN.

Jury Got Before Judge Malone in the Case of Max A. Cramer.

The trial of Max A. Cramer, head of the Metropolitan Equipment and Supply Company, for grand larceny in connection with misrepresentations which Cramer is said to have made of the amount of rope delivered by his company to the City, began yesterday before Judge Malone in General Sessions. The company of which Cramer is the head sold all kinds of supplies to the city. The alleged misrepresentations came to light in the investigation of Borough President Ahearn's office by the Commissioners of Accounts. After Cramer's indictment and when it was known that he would be tried before Judge Malone, the city began giving heavy sentences, an attempt was made to have the case transferred to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, but it failed. A jury was sworn yesterday and the trial will be continued today.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The gunboat Eagle has arrived at Guantanamo. The cruiser Albatross at Newport News, the cruiser Charleston, Cleveland, Denver Tacoma at Port of Spain and the collier Calcutta at Shanghai.

The supply ship Glacier has sailed from Magdalena Bay for San Diego, the tug Sigsbee for Norfolk and the tug Sigsbee for Norfolk and the tug Sigsbee for Norfolk.

HOUSE AT IT EARLY AND LATE

PUTS IN ELEVEN HOURS OF TALK ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Ollie James Denounces the Bill as a Trust Measure—Cushman of Washington Makes a Humorous Speech—Moon of Tennessee Defends Vote on Rules.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House of Representatives did a full day's work today. The session began at 10 o'clock in the morning, one hour earlier than last week, in accordance with an agreement reached on Saturday, and at 6 o'clock a recess of two hours was taken. A night session was begun at 8 o'clock and lasted for about three hours. The features of the day were a humorous speech by Mr. Cushman of Washington and an exact speech by Mr. Moon of Tennessee, one of the twenty-three Democrats who voted with the organization Republicans for the amendment to the House rules offered by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York.

Representative Ollie James of Kentucky opened by denouncing the Payne bill. "The measure," he said, "is unfair to the farmer. He said he would vote for placing lumber on the free list. His speech called the removal of duties on raw tobacco and urged an income instead of an inheritance tax."

In concluding Mr. James pronounced the Payne bill a trust measure. He said that when a certain old woman made her first trip across the ocean she was overcome and when out at sea she fell upon her knees and thanked God that there "was water enough for all."

"Every time you are contemplating the Payne bill on offer up thanks that there is loot in it for all," said Mr. James.

Representative Francis W. Cushman, the new member from Washington, spoke after Mr. James. "I am a protectionist—a high protectionist," said he. He declared that some years ago in the Laramie mountains a frontiersman tried to erect a cabin. He found it was 20x21 by 23x18 at the base, with corresponding dimensions for symmetry in its features of altitude. That was the difficulty about building a tariff bill.

"It is always out of plumb somewhere," said Mr. Cushman. "In buying suits of clothes for boys we always proceed on the theory that we can never get a cubic foot, but we plunge in and do the best we can and trust that he will grow to fit them. I presume that in selecting new members for the Ways and Means Committee Speaker Cannon thought I would grow some."

Mr. Cushman varied the usual dry tariff speech with incident and kept the House members in good humor.

Mr. Moon said he voted for the Fitzgerald resolution as against the resolution offered by Champ Clark, the Democratic leader, because he believed that the Fitzgerald resolution offered substantial relief, whereas in his opinion the Clark resolution had nothing to commend it.

He denounced the action of the Democratic caucus which had been binding on the members of the minority party.

"Did you say that we had violated the pledge?" Mr. Moon asked. "No, no, you dared not say it, because it was not the truth. No pledge had been made, no caucus rule had been made, therefore there was no pledge to violate. You were not within the portals of that caucus. But you did say that we had voted in conflict with your views. Yes, in conflict with your view we did vote, and when the independence of these Representatives on either side is so crushed that men cannot stand for their representative rights and the conscientious caucus comes into duty, indeed the evil days have fallen upon the republic."

Mr. Kennedy of Ohio discussed the metal and pottery features of the bill. Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts thought that some check should be placed on Government expenditures. He suggested that certain tariff duties should be equalized on various commodities which should not be effectually when ever the excess of expenditures over receipts exceed a specified amount.

Mr. Fuller of Illinois made the shortest speech of the day, lasting only 32 minutes. He occupied the floor for about thirty seconds. He said he believed that the majority of the House would not support the bill to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. Scott of Kansas expressed opposition to the inheritance tax provision of the bill, declaring that it was an interference with the rights of the States. He wanted lumber and tea on the free list and urged an increase in the internal revenue tax on beer.

Mr. Peters of Massachusetts, a Democrat, criticized the bill and was particularly severe in his references to its maximum and minimum duties. He said that the Democrats of Michigan contributed a speech dealing largely with the sugar schedule. He dwelt at length on the action of the committee on Ways and Means in reporting a reduction of 40 per cent. on the sugar differential. "The American industry can stand this out," he declared, "but if you attempt a further reduction, the industry will be completely destroyed by the beet sugar industry of the United States."

The income tax as a means of raising a debt was attacked by Mr. Hull, a Democrat from Tennessee at a late hour. Sharp of Ohio, Nye of Minnesota and Sisson of Mississippi occupied the time of the House to-night at the first night of the session. Mr. Nye, who jumped into prominence as an orator on Lincoln's Birthday by a speech on the great emancipator, was heard in attacking the Payne bill. He said that the Payne bill excited Democratic and not Republican applause. Mr. Nye is a brother of the late lamented Bill Nye, but runs for Congress from a different district.

Mr. Sisson made a "tariff for revenue only" talk and Mr. Sharp confined himself to a businesslike discussion of the lumber and other duties pending the tariff of infant industries until they were able to stand on their own feet and an elimination of protection a soon as they began to stand on feet other than their own.

BATTLE WITH ROBBERS.

One Mortally Wounded After He Had Shot an Officer.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., March 29.—Marshall George Caraway, of Jamesport, was shot and mortally wounded by three men whom he attempted to arrest at the Rock Island station at that place today. Caraway had received a message from Spickardville saying that three men who attempted to rob a bank at that place Sunday night would arrive at Jamesport at noon today. He was locked up in the Oak street station house.

After Mr. Goodman had been searched and the contents of his pockets laid on the lieutenant's desk he seemed anxious to recover something from the pile. Finally when the detective turned his back for a moment the prisoner grabbed a small envelope and slipped it up his sleeve. The act was observed and the small envelope was recovered.

A photograph of an attractive young woman, Mr. Goodman begged and got permission to keep the picture.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Aaron R. Goodman, was arrested here last night at the request of the Baltimore police charged with being a fugitive from justice. He was locked up in the Oak street station house.

After Mr. Goodman had been searched and the contents of his pockets laid on the lieutenant's desk he seemed anxious to recover something from the pile. Finally when the detective turned his back for a moment the prisoner grabbed a small envelope and slipped it up his sleeve. The act was observed and the small envelope was recovered.

BALTIMOREAN JAILED HERE.

Lawyer Aaron R. Goodman Clings to a Young Woman's Picture.

Aaron R. Goodman, a lawyer from Baltimore, was arrested here last night at the request of the Baltimore police charged with being a fugitive from justice. He was locked up in the Oak street station house.

After Mr. Goodman had been searched and the contents of his pockets laid on the lieutenant's desk he seemed anxious to recover something from the pile. Finally when the detective turned his back for a moment the prisoner grabbed a small envelope and slipped it up his sleeve. The act was observed and the small envelope was recovered.

A photograph of an attractive young woman, Mr. Goodman begged and got permission to keep the picture.

STEWARDS OUTFOOT SAILORS.

Cedric's Starekeeper Wins Five Mile White Star Pier Race.

The gallant Britons of the White Star liner Cedric, in last Friday from the Mediterranean, brought with them memories of the classic contests that helped to make up the "glory that was Greece," as the learned skipper, Capt. Bartlett, remarked after helping to superintend the first marine Marathon ever run over American waters. It was not really a Marathon, measured in more nautical miles. But W. B. Potts of this town, who has traveled on the Cedric to all sorts of ports, and who gave an enormous loving cup to the winner of the race, said it was a Marathon, and nobody disputed him. Besides he has the authority of the pursuer at his back. So there is nothing to prevent any American from offering a cup for a five mile Marathon, or a five knot Marathon, which is really 3.757 land miles. But how can there be land miles measured over the White Star pier, which covers a part of the North River?

Twenty men of the Cedric, who proved by their appearance that the British race is still a good betting proposition, lined up on the pier in a roped off track around which the water was about a thousand feet deep. Including many of the officers and men of all the ships on this side of the North River, George Jamison of the Pastime Athletic Club fired the pistol that sent the racers off. There was not a man who carried a port or starboard light, and no miniature lightship marked the finish. All of the twenty were as little clothing as they could without attracting too much attention.

It looked at first as if the men of the sailing department, that is, the able seamen, were going to leave the others below the horizon. But the stewards are in the habit of being lively on their feet on the level rather than in climbing aloft. There is no shysal work in a Marathon, so the men gliding along on the horizontal had the advantage of the topographers.

The latter set the pace for fifteen minutes. Then the men of the "virtuallizing department," as they were designated on the programme, began to go ahead. But there was one sailor who stuck, William Holland, and the youngster who won, Edward V. Lloyd, just 21, storekeeper and a native of Aintree, England, beat him by only a few feet.

Besides the winner and Holland, the men who stuck are G. Bragg, who is 40 and bald, but mighty persistent; J. Kelleher, a Delawarean, who was one of the worst that ever has tried the energy of amateurs. All the racers wore rubber soled canvas slippers. The time of the winner for the five miles was 32 minutes. None of the men had been in training, and under the circumstances the referee declared that the time was unusually good. The winner was smacked on the cheek by a hundred hands when he crossed the line. He was first in the Cedric Athletic Club's one mile race last year.

In the evening there was a concert at the Cedric in which some of the amateur talent of the athletic club took part. Officers of the Adriatic, the Lusitania and other liners in port were among the audience. The Cedric's band played a set of the songs that filled the dining saloon.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

Lloyd M. Bowers of Illinois Nominated and Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

State—To be Consul-General at Singapore, Straits Settlements, James T. Dubois of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Solicitor-General of the United States, Lloyd M. Bowers of Illinois, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, Ira A. Abbott of Massachusetts.

Treasurer—To be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Charles Dyer Norton of Illinois. Interior—To be Register of the Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M., Jose Gonzales of Mexico.

To be Postmasters—New York: Ambrose C. Montrose, Larchmont; Frederic J. Merriam, New York; E. J. Haver, Carlestown, Benjamin F. Jones, Nunda, Pennsylvania; Arthur H. Rider, Freedom; Helen P. Howell, West Alexander.

The Senate Judiciary Committee today ordered favorable reports on the following nominations:

Henry A. Wise, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York; George R. Curtis of Birmingham, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Edward M. Durand, Jr., of St. Louis, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Charleston in place of William D. Crum, resigned.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Thomas R. Lox of Alaska to be Judge of the District of Alaska.

SHOOTS WOMAN; KILLS SELF.

Tragedy in Home of Former Governor McDonald of Colorado.

DENVER, March 29.—Without a word of warning John Collins, aged 49, today shot his sister-in-law, Miss Sarah Nichols, aged 70, and then killed himself with the same revolver.

Collins, who is the father of the wife of former Governor McDonald, came here last night to his home in Chateaufort, N. Y., and has since lived with his daughter, Miss Nichols was Mrs. McDonald's aunt and had lived with her always.

Collins suffered from chronic stomach trouble, and he thought he was dying. He did the shooting while undergoing a paroxysm of pain which partially crazed him.

He fired a bullet almost through the head of Miss Nichols, but she underwent the X-ray examination and the operation for its removal so well that her physician thinks she will recover.

He fired a bullet almost through the head of Miss Nichols, but she underwent the X-ray examination and the operation for its removal so well that her physician thinks she will recover.

He fired a bullet almost through the head of Miss Nichols, but she underwent the X-ray examination and the operation for its removal so well that her physician thinks she will recover.

He fired a bullet almost through the head of Miss Nichols, but she underwent the X-ray examination and the operation for its removal so well that her physician thinks she will recover.

BALTIMOREAN JAILED HERE.

Lawyer Aaron R. Goodman Clings to a Young Woman's Picture.

Aaron R. Goodman, a lawyer from Baltimore, was arrested here last night at the request of the Baltimore police charged with being a fugitive from justice. He was locked up in the Oak street station house.

After Mr. Goodman had been searched and the contents of his pockets laid on the lieutenant's desk he seemed anxious to recover something from the pile. Finally when the detective turned his back for a moment the prisoner grabbed a small envelope and slipped it up his sleeve. The act was observed and the small envelope was recovered.

A photograph of an attractive young woman, Mr. Goodman begged and got permission to keep the picture.

TO SAVE REST OF THE HOOK

BIGGEST JETTIES YET WILL BE ERECTED THERE.

The Sea Has Been Eating Up the Shore and the Many Protectors Built There—New Appropriation Will Carry on the Fight to Preserve the Peninsula.

Work will be begun soon to stop the erosion of the peninsula of Sandy Hook. It's a very important work, more important than any who have not given it special thought realize, for unless some successful plan of preservation is hit upon the fine strategic battery on the point of the Hook may be lost and the Singer tower and other skyscrapers be put in danger of even the Swiss navy which came as invaders last practice time for the defenders of New York.

After every big storm on the coast tons of the Hook—sometimes hundreds or thousands of them—go down into the deep, where old Neptune seems to be making a useless sand bar. The engineers at the Government proving ground have been trying for several years to get Congress to understand the seriousness of this, and now their efforts have succeeded.

Various Government surveys have been made recently and they have shown that Sandy Hook is diminishing at such a rate that its ultimate disappearance is more than a possibility. How serious a matter it is is indicated by the fact that it has been found necessary to remove many of the big ship targets on the proving ground to another part of the peninsula to save them from going into the sea.

In some parts of the peninsula the beach line has receded 800 feet and tons upon tons of material have been washed away for preservation and placed to stop the erosion have disappeared with sand it was meant to secure.

Estimates were presented to the last Congress for an emergency appropriation, but the appropriation was not made. The sundry civil act, approved on the last day of the session, fortunately contained an allowance of \$50,000 for the work. That is a mere penny compared with what private landowners along the coast line have spent in a similar work, but it is expected that it will be of great benefit.

The Government engineers already have prepared plans and specifications covering the erection of wooden jetties aggregating about 3,900 feet in length. These jetties will be placed approximately perpendicular to the bluff line and about 300 feet apart. It is expected that about nineteen of them will be erected in the space extending from 150 to 300 feet into the sea. The ground to be thus first protected is about 1,800 yards of the shore line, extending from a point north of the thousand yard targets and southward to the 2,500 yard targets. It is planned to build the jetties with a double row of wooden piles and sheathing, creosoted and tarred, with the iron work heavily galvanized. This is the system that has proved most successful with the landowners who have been experimenting with preservatives ever since John Hoey's house at Long Branch was carried over the bluff by a storm in the winter storm of 1893 and the old Long Branch Ocean driveway was wiped out for several miles.

Government officials said yesterday that bids for the jetty construction would be advertised for probably within ten days. It is hoped to have the shields completed before the fall storms.

NAVAL REVISION BOARD MEETS

Its Duty Is to Revise the Regulations—Secretary Meyer's Instructions.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The board of naval officers appointed by Secretary of the Navy Meyer last week to make certain revisions in the naval regulations met this morning for the first time. Before the board got down to business they had a conference with the Secretary.

Mr. Meyer told them that he wished them to go into the task thoroughly, and if possible to submit a unanimous report. The Secretary also suggested that the differences of opinion between the line and the staff, which has kept the Navy Department in a turmoil for many years, be set aside and not be permitted to interfere with the important work for the efficiency of the service.

In the letter of instructions to the board Mr. Meyer said that he wished the board to complete its task of smoothing out the regulations without disturbing the general scheme of reorganization and consolidation adopted by former Secretary Newberry. Mr. Meyer wants to give that plan a thorough test. If, however, the board in its work finds features of the new plan which had better be altered, or if new ideas are involved which improve the efficiency of the service, Mr. Meyer wants recommendations for future reference.

CANDY LED TO DIVORCE SUIT.

Child Told of a Nice Man's Gifts, Father Investigates, Then Begins Action.

If ten-year-old George Totten hadn't got so much candy from a "great big nice man named McKnight," his papa, George M. Totten of 6068 Sixteenth avenue, Brooklyn, possibly wouldn't have sued George's mother, Lillian Totten, for George's divorce. Lillian got the candy while he and his mother were his younger brother Fred were spending the summer in Winthrop, Mass., and he wrote and told his papa all about it, also how the mother was getting flowers from the same man and how much everything cost him.

Mr. Totten communicated with Daniel J. McFadden, a friend residing in Winthrop, and requested him to investigate the mother's conduct. The result was that the suit for divorce was started in Brooklyn yesterday reserved decision in the suit. It was undenied.

AGED DISPUTE RENEWED.

Trouble Over the Mamaronock Town Dock Began Before the Revolution.

WHITE PLAINS, March 29.—The town dock of Mamaronock, over which a dispute has been